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## RESEARCH MEMORANDUM

ALTITUDE WIND TUNNEL INVESTIGATION OF THE PROTOTYPE

J40-WE-8 TURBOJET ENGINE WITHOUT AFTERBURNER

By John E. McAulay and Harold R. Kaufman

Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory Cleveland, Ohio

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# NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

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#### RESEARCH MEMORANDUM

ALTITUDE WIND TUNNEL INVESTIGATION OF THE PROTOTYPE J40-WE-8

TURBOJET ENGINE WITHOUT AFTERBURNER

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#### SUMMARY

An investigation was conducted in the Lewis altitude wind tunnel to evaluate the performance characteristics of the prototype J40-WE-8 turbojet engine without an afterburner. Data were obtained with an electronic control operative and inoperative. The performance data were obtained at altitudes from 15,000 to 60,000 feet and flight Mach numbers of 0.17 to 1.68.

Fixed-exhaust-nozzle data showed that in general increasing altitude resulted in an increase in corrected net thrust at a given corrected engine speed. These data also showed that above a corrected engine speed of 7000 rpm a change in altitude at a given corrected engine speed had no effect on the corrected air flow. A method is presented to define the effect of changes in engine operating and flight conditions on the pumping and air-flow characteristics and the combustion efficiency. This made it possible to calculate thrust and fuel flow for conditions other than those at which the data were obtained. These calculated values were in close agreement with values obtained in the direct investigation.

#### INTRODUCTION

As part of a comprehensive investigation of the J4O turbojet engine conducted at the NACA Lewis altitude wind tunnel, the steady-state engine performance of the prototype J4O-WE-8 turbojet engine without afterburner was obtained and is presented herein. Preliminary performance tests of an earlier model, the XJ4O-WE-6, revealed a severe surge condition in the compressor at high corrected engine speeds (reference 1). A basic redesign of the compressor and other modifications in the compressor and the combustor were incorporated in the XJ4O-WE-6 turbojet engine (references 2 and 3). In this report the modified engine is designated "the prototype J4O-WE-8 without afterburner."

Performance data presented herein were obtained over a range of engine speeds at five fixed settings of the variable-area exhaust nozzle. These data were obtained strattings from 15,000 to 45,000 feet and at

flight Mach numbers of 0.62 and 0.99. Data were also obtained with an open exhaust nozzle at altitudes of 50,000 and 55,000 feet at a flight Mach number of 0.62. In addition, some data were obtained at flight Mach numbers as high as 1.68 at altitudes of 55,000 and 60,000 feet by a different method of simulation wherein engine-inlet temperature and pressure, but not tunnel static or altitude ambient pressure, are reproduced. The use of the engine pumping characteristics made it possible to calculate engine performance for a greater range of flight Mach numbers and altitudes than were experimentally investigated.

The data obtained at fixed settings of the variable-area exhaust nozzle are presented in both graphical and tabular form. In addition, data with an electronic engine control operative are also presented in tabular form.

#### APPARATUS AND INSTALLATION

The prototype J40-WE-8 turbojet engine without afterburner has a static sea-level thrust rating of 7500 pounds at an engine speed of 7260 rpm and a turbine-inlet temperature of 1885° R (1425° F). At this operating condition the air flow is approximately 142 pounds per second. The engine components included a divided inlet duct (fig. 1), an eleven-stage axial-flow compressor, an annular combustor, a two-stage turbine, a tail pipe, and a variable-area exhaust nozzle. Without the after-burner the engine length is 186 inches and the maximum diameter 43 inches. The dry weight of the engine and accessories is about 3000 pounds.

The engine was mounted on a wing section that spanned the 20-foot-diameter test section of the altitude wind tunnel (fig. 2). Dry refrigerated air was supplied to the engine from the tunnel make-up air system through a duct which was divided and connected to the engine inlets. Throttle valves installed in the main duct permitted regulation of the pressure at the engine inlet.

Engine thrust and drag measurements by the tunnel balance scales were made possible by the frictionless slip joint located in the main duct upstream of the engine. Instrumentation for measuring pressures and temperatures was installed at various stations in the engine (fig. 3). Pressure measurements at the exhaust-nozzle inlet were available for only a small portion of the investigation. Turbine-inlet radial temperature distributions were determined by ten traversable sonic-flow thermocouple probes.

#### PROCEDURE

Engine performance data presented in this report were obtained at the flight conditions shown by the following table:

Altitude (ft)			F	Light	Me	ch	numbe	er	
(10)	0.17	0.	62	0.92	٥.	99	1.19	1.46	1.68
15×10 <sup>3</sup> 35 45 50 55 60	х	x x x	* * * / /	//	x	*	<i>\</i>	/	>>

<sup>\*</sup>control data

The control scheduled data included open-exhaust-nozzle operating lines. The fixed-exhaust-nozzle data were obtained at projected exhaustnozzle areas of 367, 421, 449, 479, and 535 square inches at several engine speeds for each exhaust-nozzle area. The fixed-exhaust-nozzle data are given in table I. Similarly, the control data are given in table II but are not presented graphically because standard inlet temperatures could not be maintained for several flight conditions.

In order to obtain the various flight conditions, the air flow through the make-up air duct was throttled from approximately sea-level pressure to a total pressure at the engine inlet corresponding to the desired flight Mach number at a given altitude. For most of the runs, the tunnel pressure was set at the desired altitude ambient pressure. In the calculation of flight Mach number, complete ram-pressure recovery at the engine inlet was assumed. The temperature of the inlet air approximated NACA standard values except that the minimum temperature obtained was about 440° R. The engine fuel used was MIL-F-5624 having a lower heating value of 18,700 Btu per pound and a hydrogen-carbon ratio of 0.171. The fuel temperature entering the engine fuel system was about 80° F.

The altitude at which standard altitude pressure could be maintained is limited by exhauster capacity. To extend the range of the



<sup>\*</sup>fixed exhaust-nozzle data

rated speed, "military" and "normal" turbine-inlet temperatures

investigation to higher flight Mach numbers and altitudes, a technique was used wherein the engine performance could be obtained irrespective of tunnel pressure, as long as the tunnel pressure was less than the exhaust-gas total pressure. The engine-inlet pressures and temperatures which would exist at these flight conditions were reproduced while the pressure altitude in the tunnel test section was maintained at any convenient value. The variable-area exhaust nozzle was adjusted as necessary to obtain the desired values of engine temperature ratio. As indicated in reference 4, for given engine-inlet conditions and fixed engine speed, the engine air flow, fuel flow, and pressure ratio are not dependent on the ambient-air pressure for operation at a given engine-temperature ratio. The thrust was calculated from measured values of turbine-outlet pressure and temperature and engine air flow by the method given in appendix A.

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### Generalized Performance

Typical engine performance data obtained at a flight Mach number of 0.62 and at two exhaust-nozzle areas are shown for altitudes from 15,000 to 55,000 feet in figure 4. The two exhaust-nozzle areas chosen were the largest and smallest at which a full range of engine speeds was obtained. These data have been corrected by—the factors  $\delta$  and  $\theta$  derived in reference 5 and defined in appendix A.

The effect of altitude on corrected air flow is presented in figures 4(a) and 4(b). At corrected engine speeds above 7000 rpm, the data generalized to a single curve; however, at corrected engine speeds below 7000 rpm, the corrected air flow decreased as altitude was increased at a given corrected engine speed.

The corrected fuel flow (figs. 4(c) and 4(d)), the corrected specific fuel consumption (figs. 4(e) and 4(f)), and the corrected exhaustgas temperature (figs. 4(g) and 4(h)) increased as altitude was increased at a given corrected engine speed.

Decreases in compressor and turbine efficiencies resulting from the lower Reynolds numbers at the higher altitudes required an increase in corrected enthalpy rise per pound across the engine to maintain the same corrected engine speed. Higher compressor pressure ratios resulted from the higher corrected temperatures at the turbine inlet (reflected by turbine-outlet temperatures). At high corrected engine speeds, the corrected air flow did not vary appreciably with compressor pressure ratio and no shift in the compressor characteristic curves occurred with altitude; hence, the corrected air flow generalized. At lower corrected

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engine speeds (below 7000 rpm), the effect of higher compressor pressure ratio and the shift in the compressor characteristics resulted in lower corrected air flows for higher altitudes.

Examination of the data shows that corrected enthalpy rise across the engine increased with altitude as a result of the higher corrected temperature rise across the engine even at low speeds where the corrected air flow decreased. This corrected enthalpy rise required an increase in corrected fuel flow. However, as the combustion efficiency is adversely affected by both high altitudes and low engine speeds (reference 6), the effect of altitude on corrected fuel flow (and corrected specific fuel consumption) will be even greater than would be expected from consideration of changes in corrected exhaust-gas temperature and air flow, especially at low corrected engine speeds.

Except at low corrected engine speeds, the corrected net thrust increased as altitude was increased at a given corrected engine speed (figs. 4(i) and 4(j)). Even at low corrected engine speeds this trend was evident at altitudes above 50,000 feet. These trends in corrected net thrust, which are similar to those shown in reference 7, are due to changes in corrected air flow, exhaust-gas temperature, and turbine-inlet pressure which are affected by decreased component efficiencies with increased altitude. At lower corrected engine speeds where the change in corrected net thrust with altitude is less (in some cases nonexistent) the decrease in corrected air flow offsets the increase in corrected exhaust-gas temperature and pressure.

#### Performance Maps

The engine performance maps presented in figure 5 were crossplotted from data shown in figure 4 and similar data for other exhaustnozzle areas. A map was constructed for each of the four flight conditions at which data for a full range of exhaust-nozzle areas and
engine speeds were obtained. The coordinates of these maps are exhaustgas temperature and engine speed with lines of constant net thrust,
specific fuel consumption, and projected exhaust-nozzle area superimposed.
Also shown are lines that indicate the exhaust-gas temperature that gives
limiting turbine-inlet bulk and local temperatures. The limiting local
turbine-inlet temperature is reached when the temperature at any radial
position at the turbine inlet equals the manufacturer's specified limit
for that particular radial position (reference 3). Curves shown above
this latter limit were extrapolated.

The minimum specific fuel consumption encountered at these four flight conditions was about 1.20 pounds per hour per pound thrust and occurred at an altitude of 35,000 feet and a flight Mach number of 0.62 (fig. 5(c)). At the other flight conditions investigated, the minimum



specific fuel consumption was about 1.25 pounds per hour per pound thrust. At high engine speeds, closing the exhaust nozzle from an area of 421 to 367 square inches resulted, in general, in an increase in specific fuel consumption. This increase is associated with a reduction in compressor efficiency as the compressor pressure ratio is increased (reference 2).

As total pressure at the engine inlet was reduced, the exhaust-gas temperature at which limiting turbine-inlet local temperature occurred approached the exhaust-gas temperature at which limiting turbine-inlet bulk temperature was encountered (fig. 5). As stated in reference 3, this is caused by the closer matching of the turbine-inlet temperature profiles with the manufacturer's specified profile as the engine-inlet total pressure was decreased. If the actual and the recommended profile were identical, the exhaust-gas temperature would, of course, be the same for either turbine-inlet limit. Because of mismatching of these profiles at low altitudes, only about 95 percent of the maximum net thrust possible could be realized without exceeding the local turbine-inlet temperature limit (fig. 5(a)).

In the region above 75 percent of maximum net thrust for any flight condition, no large difference in specific fuel consumption was obtained for any particular schedule of exhaust-nozzle area and engine speed. Therefore, the exhaust-nozzle schedule used is not critical insofar as steady-state performance is concerned. Acceleration and thrust modulation are therefore the determining factors in the manufacturer's selection of an exhaust-nozzle schedule. The steady-state exhaust-nozzle schedule that allows the exhaust nozzle to remain open until rated engine speed is reached appears to give the best transient performance because: (1) the maximum rate of acceleration is possible, and (2) large increases in thrust may be obtained almost instantaneously by closing the exhaust nozzle at any engine speed. For example, at an engine speed of 6500 rpm, an altitude of 15,000 feet, and a flight Mach number of 0.62, it is possible to obtain about 55 percent thrust modulation. Using the previous example as a qualitative, but not quantitative guide, by operating with the exhaust nozzle open at the reduced thrust levels required during a landing approach or cruise condition, a large and almost instantaneous thrust increase is available in case of a "wave-off" or similar maneuver.

Use of Pumping Characteristics and Combustion Efficiency to

#### Calculate Engine Performance

It is desirable to be able to calculate engine performance at flight conditions other than those presented in this report. In order to do this from pumping characteristics, it is necessary to define the



effect of a change in engine operating and flight condition on several engine parameters. To meet this requirement, the effect of Reynolds number on engine pumping and air-flow characteristics must be determined. It is also necessary that the variation of combustion efficiency and effective velocity coefficient of the exhaust nozzle be defined in terms of engine parameters that are readily available. In the following paragraphs these relations will be discussed and the curves necessary to calculate engine performance will be presented. It is important to note that engine pressure ratio does not include inlet-duct losses. Performance including duct losses may be calculated if these losses are known.

Engine air flow and pressure ratio. - Engine air flow and pressure ratio are shown as functions of engine temperature ratio for constant corrected engine speeds at a Reynolds number index of 0.222 in figures 6(a) and 7(a), respectively. Correction factors which account for the effect of Reynolds number on the air-flow and pumping characteristics are presented in figures 6(b) and 7(b). The correction factor for corrected air flow is the ratio of corrected air flow at the Reynolds number index in question to the corrected air flow at a Reynolds number index of 0.222. Similarly, the correction factor for engine pressure ratio is the ratio of pressure ratio at the Reynolds number index in question to the pressure ratio at a Reynolds number index of 0.222. Selection of the reference Reynolds number index (0.222 in this case) was made in order to utilize the high corrected engine speeds and engine temperature ratios investigated at this Reynolds number index.

Combustion efficiency. - Combustion efficiency is presented as a function of a combustion parameter  $W_aT_6$  in figure 8. The restrictions imposed by the derivation of this parameter, which is given in appendix B, are that the corrected engine speed be about 75 percent of rated speed or greater, and that the engine temperature rise be  $700^\circ$  F or more.

Fuel flow. - With the assumption of unity combustion efficiency, engine temperature rise is plotted as a function of fuel-air ratio with lines of constant engine-inlet air temperature in figure 9 (data from reference 8). The use of this figure in conjunction with figure 8 makes it possible to calculate an actual fuel-air ratio. All the variables required to obtain fuel flow and ideal thrusts (no tail-pipe or nozzle losses) have been presented in figures 6 through 9.

Effective velocity coefficient. - An effective velocity coefficient given in figure 10 is required to calculate actual values of thrust. An explanation of the parameters used on this figure is given in appendix A.



A sample problem demonstrating the use of figures 6 through 10 is given in appendix C.

Engine Performance Obtained from Pumping Characteristics

#### and Direct Experimental Data

Net thrust and fuel flow for the military and normal engine operating conditions are presented as a function of true airspeed for seven altitudes in figures 11 to 13. The data presented in figure 11 were calculated by means of the pumping characteristics and supplementary curves (figs. 6 to 10). Data presented on figure 12 were obtained from experimental data, using the method described earlier which avoids the necessity of duplicating flight ambient pressure in the tunnel test section. Figure 13 presents both experimental and calculated data. The experimental data shown in figures 12 and 13 were obtained at flight Mach numbers as high as 1.68. For military and normal conditions, the engine speed is 7260 rpm and the exhaust-gas temperatures are 1580° and 1440° R, respectively. These temperatures correspond to turbine-inlet temperatures of 1885° and 1750° R.

These data show that at low flight speeds (fig. ll(a)) the net thrust decreased as flight speed was increased from 0 to about 275 knots. Above flight speeds of about 275 knots (figs. ll to 13), the net thrust increased with flight speed at an increasing rate up to a flight speed of about 900 knots. Further increase in flight speed resulted in a decrease in the rate at which net thrust increased (figs. ll(d) to 13). This latter trend is associated with the relation of inlet-air temperature to flight speed and the effect of reduced corrected engine speed and engine temperature ratio on the engine pressure ratio. Fuel flow increased with flight speed over the entire range of flight speeds.

A comparison of experimental data and data calculated from pumping characteristics is possible at an altitude of 60,000 feet (fig. 13). For the curves showing military operation, the maximum discrepancy in both net thrust and fuel flow is about 2 percent at high flight speeds. The curves showing normal operation are not in as close agreement, the maximum difference being about 4 percent at high flight speeds.

#### SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Fixed-exhaust-nozzle performance data were obtained at altitudes as high as 55,000 feet and flight Mach numbers as high as 0.99. In general, increasing the altitude resulted in an increase in corrected net thrust at a given corrected engine speed. Above a corrected engine speed of 7000 rpm, changing altitude at a given corrected engine speed had no

effect on corrected air flow. However, below a corrected engine speed of 7000 rpm, the corrected air flow decreased as altitude was increased at a given corrected engine speed. For the four flight conditions at which engine performance maps were obtained, the minimum specific fuel consumption was about 1.20 pounds per hour per pound of thrust and occurred at an altitude of 35,000 feet and a flight Mach number of 0.62. The effect of exhaust-nozzle area and engine speed on specific fuel consumption was small at thrust levels above 75 percent of maximum. The selection of a schedule of exhaust-nozzle area and engine speed is therefore primarily dependent on the consideration of the acceleration characteristics.

A method is presented to define the effect that a change in engine operating and flight condition would have on engine-pumping and air-flow characteristics, and combustion efficiency. This permits the calculation of net thrust and fuel flow for conditions at which data points were not obtained. These calculated values agreed closely with the actual values obtained. Curves of thrust and fuel flow for both military and normal operating conditions are shown for altitudes from 15,000 to 60,000 feet and flight speeds of zero to 1100 knots.

Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics Cleveland, Ohio



#### APPENDIX A

#### SYMBOLS AND METHODS OF CALCULATION

Symbols

	The following symbols are used in this report:	2733
A	cross-sectional area, sq ft	33
В	thrust scale reading, 1b	
Cv	effective velocity coefficient, ratio of scale jet thrust to rake jet thrust calculated at turbine outlet	-
D	external drag of installation, lb	
Fj	jet thrust, 1b	
$\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{n}}$	net thrust, lb	
g	acceleration due to gravity, 32.2 ft/sec2	
ĸ	constant	
M	Mach number	- 
N	engine speed, rpm	*
P	total pressure, lb/sq ft abs	294 
р	static pressure, lb/sq ft abs	. ==
R	gas constant, 53.4 ft-lb/(lb)(OR)	
т	total temperature, <sup>O</sup> R	
t	static temperature, OR	
Λ	velocity, ft/sec or knots	
Wa	air flow, 1b/sec	
Mg	gas flow, lb/sec	· .
Wf	fuel flow, lb/hr	
Υ	ratio of specific heats	<u>.</u>

δ

- pressure of NACA standard atmosphere at sea level
- $\eta_{\text{h}}$  combustion efficiency
- ρ density, slugs/cu ft
- $\theta$  ratio of engine-inlet absolute total temperature to absolute static temperature of NACA standard atmosphere at sea level

ratio of engine-inlet absolute total pressure to absolute static

- φ ratio of absolute viscosity of air at the engine inlet to the absolute viscosity of NACA standard atmosphere at sea level
- $\frac{\delta}{\varphi_{\delta}\theta}$  Reynolds number index

#### Subscripts:

e equivalent

eff effective

- i indicated
- r rake
- s scale
- O free stream
- l inlet duct
- 2 engine inlet
- 3 compressor inlet
- 4 compressor outlet or combustor inlet
- 5 combustor outlet or turbine inlet
- 6 turbine outlet
- 7 exhaust-nozzle inlet

#### Method of Calculations

Flight Mach number. - The flight Mach number, when complete rampressure recovery was assumed, was calculated from the expression

$$M_{O} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\Upsilon_{2}^{-1}} \left(\frac{P_{2}}{P_{O}}\right)^{\frac{1}{\Upsilon_{2}}} - 1}$$

$$(1)$$

Airspeed. - The following equation was used to calculate airspeed:

$$V_{O} = M_{O} \sqrt{rgRT_{2} \left(\frac{p_{O}}{P_{2}}\right)^{\frac{\gamma_{2}-1}{\gamma_{2}}}}$$
 (2)

Temperature. - Total temperatures were determined from indicated temperatures by the following relation:

$$T = \frac{T_{1}\left(\frac{P}{p}\right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}}}{1 + 0.85\left[\left(\frac{P}{p}\right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} - 1\right]}$$
(3)

where 0.85 is the impact recovery factor for the type of thermocouple used.

Air flow. - The air flow was determined from pressure and temperature measurements by the following equation:

$$W_{a,1} = p_1 A_1 \sqrt{\frac{2\gamma_1 g}{(\gamma_1 - 1)Rt_1} \left[ \frac{p_1}{p_1} \right]^{\frac{\gamma_1 - 1}{\gamma_1}} - 1}$$

$$(4)$$

Gas flow. - The gas flow downstream of the combustor was calculated as follows.

$$W_{g,5} = W_{a,1} + \frac{W_{f}}{3600}$$
 (5)

Scale thrust. - Values of thrust based on scale measurements were found for both the data with fixed-exhaust-nozzle areas and control-scheduled data. The jet thrust of the installation was determined from the balance-scale measurements by using the following equation:

$$F_{j,s} = B + D + \frac{W_{a,l} V_l}{g} + A_l(p_l - p_0)$$
 (6)

When a tail rake was installed, the drag of the rake was added to the right side of the equation. The last two terms of this expression represent the momentum and pressure forces on the installation at the slip joint in the inlet-air duct. The external drag of the installation was determined with the engine inoperative.

Scale net thrust was obtained by subtracting the free-stream momentum of the inlet air from the scale jet thrust:

$$F_{n,s} = F_{j,s} - \frac{W_{a,l} V_0}{g}$$
 (7)

Calculated thrust. - For the data shown in figures 11 through 13, thrust was calculated from conditions at the turbine outlet. For the experimental data, turbine-outlet conditions were measured; while, for data calculated from pumping characteristics, the turbine-outlet conditions were predicted from data at other flight conditions.

Ideal jet thrust was calculated from conditions at the turbine outlet by the following equation:

$$F_{j,r} = \frac{W_{g,6}}{g} V_{eff}$$
 (8)

In a perfect converging exhaust nozzle,

$$V_{eff} = V_n + \frac{A_n(p_n - p_0)}{\frac{W_{g,6}}{g}}$$
(9)

where  $V_n$ ,  $A_n$ , and  $p_n$  are the velocity, the area, and the static pressure at the vena contracta. The term  $V_{\rm eff}/\sqrt{\rm gRT}_6$  is called the effective velocity parameter and is a function of the exhaust-nozzle pressure ratio and specific heat ratio, as given in figure 14. A further discussion of the effective velocity concept is given in reference 9.

The thrust calculated by equation (8) is an ideal thrust in that it does not include total-pressure losses in the tail pipe and the exhaust nozzle. These losses may most easily be considered by means of an effective velocity coefficient (fig. 10), which is defined as the ratio of scale jet thrust to jet thrust calculated at turbine-outlet conditions. The effective velocity coefficient was obtained from the data given in tables I and II and was found to be primarily a function of turbine-outlet Mach number. Inasmuch as it is impractical to calculate turbine-outlet Mach number by means of a static pressure, a more practical means was used. From continuity considerations

$$\frac{W_{g,6}\sqrt{T_{6}}}{KP_{6}} = f(M_{6})$$
 (10)

where K is a constant equal to the effective flow area at the turbine outlet. In the data presented in figure 10, in which effective velocity coefficient  $C_{\rm V}$  is shown as a function of turbine-outlet gas-flow parameter  $W_{\rm g,6}\sqrt{T_{\rm 6}}/P_{\rm 6}$  the constant K has been included in the values of the gas-flow parameter on the abscisse.

For the data for which calculated rather than scale values of thrust were used, the exhaust-nozzle pressure ratios  $p_0/p_6$  may be below the limit imposed by the tunnel equipment. However, effective velocity coefficients based on a convergent nozzle are only slightly affected at exhaust-nozzle pressure ratios below critical.

#### APPENDIX B

#### DERIVATION OF COMBUSTION PARAMETER, WaTe

If the turbine nozzles are assumed choked,

$$\frac{W_g\sqrt{T_5}}{P_5} = K_1 \tag{11}$$

Experimental results from various engines show that in the range of operation where the turbine nozzles are choked the following relation is valid:

$$T_5 \cong K_2 T_6 \tag{12}$$

Combining the two equations yields

$$\frac{W_g\sqrt{T_6}}{P_5} \cong \frac{K_1}{\sqrt{K_2}} \tag{13}$$

Since  $W_g \cong W_a$  and  $P_5 \cong P_4$ 

$$\frac{W_a\sqrt{T_6}}{P_4} \cong \frac{K_1}{\sqrt{K_2}} \tag{14}$$

or

$$P_4 \cong \frac{\sqrt{K_2}W_a\sqrt{T_6}}{K_1} \tag{15}$$

Because the Mach numbers are low at the combustor inlet (M < 0.2), the total temperature and pressure can be used with little error in place of the static temperature and pressure so that

$$\rho_4 = \frac{P_4}{gRT_4} \tag{16}$$

and

$$V_4 = \frac{W_e RT_4}{P_4 A_4} \tag{17}$$

Substituting equations (15) and (17) for pressure and velocity, respectively, in  $P_4T_4/V_4$  yields the following equation:

$$\frac{P_4 T_4}{V_4} \cong \frac{K_2 A_4 W_a T_6}{K_1^2 R}$$
 (18)

The parameter  $P_4T_4/V_4$  has often been used to correlate combustion efficiency. Because all—the terms in the right side of equation (17) are constants except  $W_aT_6$ , it may be used in place of  $P_4T_4/V_4$  to correlate combustion efficiency.

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### APPENDIX C

#### SAMPLE PROBLEM

The thrust and the fuel flow are calculated for the conditions of run 54 of table II. The following quantities are known:

$$p_0 = 222 \text{ lb/sq ft}$$
  $T_6 = 1532^{\circ} \text{ R}$ 

$$T_6 = 1532^{\circ} R$$

$$P_2 = 288 \text{ lb/sq ft}$$
 N = 7260 rpm

$$N = 7260 \text{ rpm}$$

$$T_2 = 435^{\circ} R$$

From these quantities the following parameters may be calculated:

$$N/\sqrt{\theta} = 7934 \text{ rpm}$$
  $\sqrt{\theta} = 0.915$ 

$$\sqrt{\theta} = 0.915$$

$$T_6/T_2 = 3.50 \qquad \delta/\phi \sqrt{\theta} = 0.168$$

$$\delta/\varphi\sqrt{\theta} = 0.168$$

$$\delta = 0.1361$$

$$\delta = 0.1361$$
  $V_O = 610 \text{ ft/sec}$ 

$$\theta = 0.838$$

From figures 6(a) and 7(a),

$$\left(\frac{P_6}{P_2}\right)_{8 \text{ fp } \sqrt{\theta} = 0.222} = 2.130$$

$$\left(\frac{\mathbb{W}_{a}\sqrt{\theta}}{\delta}\right)_{\delta/\mathfrak{O}_{A}/\theta} = 0.222 = 148.2 \text{ lb/sec}$$

From figures 6(b) and 7(b),

Correction factor for pressure ratio = 0.992

Correction factor for corrected air flow = 1.000

Therefore

$$\left(\frac{P_6}{P_2}\right)_{\delta/\phi\sqrt{\theta}} = 0.168 = 2.113$$

$$\left(\frac{W_a\sqrt{\theta}}{\delta}\right)_{\delta/\phi\sqrt{\theta}} = 0.168 = 148.2 \text{ lb/sec}$$

$$(W_a)_{\delta/\phi\sqrt{\theta}} = 0.168 = 22.04 \text{ lb/sec}$$

$$(P_6)_{\delta/\phi\sqrt{\theta}} = 0.168 = 609 \text{ lb/sq ft}$$

In order to calculate fuel flow and thereby obtain gas flow, the following steps are required:

$$W_aT_6 = (22.04)(1532) = 3.38X10^4 (1b)(^{O}R)/sec$$

From figure 8,

$$\eta_{\rm b} = 0.928$$

The engine temperature rise is

$$T_6 - T_2 = 1097^{\circ} R$$

From figure 9,

$$(W_f/3600 W_a)_{ideal} = 0.0152$$

The actual fuel-air ratio is

$$(W_f/3600 W_a)_{actual} = \frac{0.0152}{0.928} = 0.0164$$

The gas flow is

$$W_{g,6} = W_{a} [1 + (W_{f}/3600 W_{a})_{actual}]$$
  
= (22.04)(1.0164)  
= 22.40 lb/sec

The next steps in the calculation of thrust are as follows:

$$p_0/P_6 = 222/609$$

= 0.365

 $\gamma = 1.336$  for a  $W_f/3600$   $W_a$  of 0.0164 and a  $T_6$  of 15320 R

From figure 14,

$$\frac{V_{eff}}{\sqrt{gRT_6}} = 1.328$$

and

$$V_{eff} = 1.328 \sqrt{(32.2)(53.4)(1532)}$$
  
= 2155 ft/sec

The ideal or rake jet thrust is

$$F_{j,r} = (W_{g,6}/g) V_{eff}$$
  
=  $\frac{22.40}{32.2} (2155)$   
= 1499 lb

The inlet momentum is

$$\left(\frac{W_{a,1}}{g}\right) V_0 = \frac{22.04}{32.2}$$
 (610)  
= 418 lb

The ideal or rake net thrust is

$$F_{n,r} = F_{j,r} - \frac{W_{a,l}V_0}{g}$$
  
= 1499 - 418  
= 1082 lb

The fuel flow is

$$W_f = 3600 W_{a,l} [(W_f/3600 W_{a,l})_{actual}]$$

$$= (3600)(22.04)(0.0164)$$

$$= 1301 lb/hr$$

Values of calculated ideal net thrust and fuel flow are 1082 pounds and 1301 pounds per hour, respectively. The values from the data are 1087 pounds and 1292 pounds per hour. Therefore, the calculated values are 0.37 percent low for ideal net thrust and 0.70 percent high for fuel flow.

In order to calculate an actual or more realistic thrust, it is necessary to obtain an effective velocity coefficient. The following steps are required:

$$\frac{W_{g,6}\sqrt{T_6}}{P_6} = \frac{22.40\sqrt{1532}}{609} = 1.439$$

Using this value and figure 10,

$$C_{vr} = 0.940$$

The actual jet thrust is

$$(F_{j})_{actual} = C_{v} (F_{j,r})$$

$$= (0.940)(1499)$$

$$= 1409 lb$$

The actual net thrust is

$$(F_n)_{actual} = (F_j)_{actual} - \frac{W_{a,1}V_0}{g}$$
  
= 1409 - 418  
= 991 lb

The specific fuel consumption is

$$W_f/F_n = \frac{1301}{991} = 1.313$$

It should be noted that for any engine condition for which the performance may be desired, the corresponding engine speed and exhaust-gas temperature must be within the physical capabilities of the exhaust nozzle. This can be verified by the data of figure 5.

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												TABLE I.	- FIXED-
Run	Altitude	Ram	Plight	Tunnel static	Reynolds number	Equivalent ambient-air	Engine- inlet total	Aqtual engine	Corrected engine	Ideal net	Actual net	Corrected net	Ideal jet
ļ	(ft)	pressure ratio	Mach number	pressure DO	index 02/€2√€2	temperature	temperature T2	speed N	apeed N-√02	thrust Pn,r	thrust	Fn,s 62	Pj.r
	,	P2/P0	Mo	(lb/sq ft abs)	02/427/02	<sup>6</sup> 0, • (°R)	(°R)	(rpm)	(rpm)	(379)	(16)	(13)	(15)
		<u></u>	l				L	<u> </u>				Exhaust	
1	15,000	1.298	0.522	1187 1184	0.758	464	500	6534 6353	6658 6467	4001 3511	3749 3255	5151 4472	5882 ) 5315
2		1.301	.625 .621	1165	.756 .754	465 464	501 500	6171	6288	3059	2827	3901 2800	4762 3845
4		1.298	.622	1186	.757	464 463	500 500	5808 5082	5918 5179	2296 1100	997	1577	2322
6	35,000	1.303	0.627	479	0.358	413 413	445 446	6171 5990	6665 6483	1691 1487	1573 1563	5332 4621	2439 2201
7 6	1	1.303	.627	479 477	.358 .355	413	448	5808	6267 5875	1279 925	1216 855	4142 2914	1952 1521
10	ļ	1.299	.623	478 479	.854 .354	414	446 446 487	5445 5082	5483	856	568 2436	1935 5781	1195
11		1.873	.992	476	.482 .484	390 386	463	6554 6353	6887 6728	2677 2368			4019 3639
1.5	Į	1.869	.990	479 478	.488	389 393	465	6171 5808	6517 6104	2051 1457	1515	3104	2696
14 15		1.863	.987	481	0.221	393 404	469	5990	5346 6541	983	493 884	1184 5015	1802
16	45,000	1.295	0.619	288 286	.224	402	436	5808	6337 5935	840	795 567	4420 5176	1257 978
18 19	}	1.311	.634	288 289	.222	404 405	437 438	5445 5082	5534	428	571	2069	761
		-					1 -04	7200	7369	4645	4382	Exhaust 6052	6781
20	15,000	1.292	0.618	1186 1184	0.747	468 468	504 503	7260	7192	4304	4114 3757	5694 5181	6386 5974
22	1	1.292	.616	1188	.748	467	503 504	6897	6817				5029
24 25	ŀ	1.295	.619	1183 1179	.747	467 467	505 503	6534	6859 6270	3139 2363	2988 2264	4786 3136	4085
26	ł	1.291	.619	1185 1184	.742	469 469	505 505	5808 5082	5889 5153	1708 751	1615 662	914	5261 2015
27	35,000	1.295	0.627	479 478	0.360	411	445	7260 7078	7863 7652	2265 2160	2133	7229 6984	3180 3056
29 30	1	1.297	.621	478	.358 .358	412 412	444	6897	7456	1989	1951	6657 6084	2852 2731
31	İ	1.295	.619	473 479	.358	412 412	444 445	6716 6534	7260 7053	1875 1715	1575	5346 4319	2561 2106
32 33		1.300	.624	479 478	.358	415 413	445 445	6171 5808	6665 6273	973	1271 905	3067	1667
34 35	1	1.298	.622	479	.358	413	445	5082 7260	5489 7830	459 2909	407 2724	1381 8472	1017
36 37	ì	1.852	.982	481 479	.479 .482	594 591 592	467	7079 6897	7461 7269	2783	2580 2592	5104 5724	4703 4395
58 59		1.850	.981	478	.478	595	472	6716	7045 6808	2542 2291 1997	2124 1928	5030 4567	4106 3736
40	1	1.857	.984	481 478	.471	400 394	478	6534	8480 6110	1522	1378	3278 2071	3144 2535
42	! [	1.863	.987	480 481	.480	393 394	469 470	5808 5082	5341	310	205	487	1502
44	45,000	1.287	0.612	290	0.222	407 408	437	7079 6897	7716 7518	1385	1319 1256	7479 7078	1914
46	i	1.280	.614	289	.222	406 405	437 436 436	6716 6534	7327 7129	1357 1357 1112	1158	6470 5943	1924
47		1.299	.623 .616	287 289	.222	405	436 435	6171 5808	6755 6342	875 635	801 601	4542 3393	1334
49	)	1.301	.825	288 287	.224	405 405	435	5082	5550	314	274	1568	840
			4		1	466	502	7260	7383	4076	3670	5057	6216
51 52	15,000	1.288	0.619	1186 1186	0.753	465	500 495	7079	7214	3904 3511	3580 3178	4927 4382	5996 5530
53 54	5	1.289	.614 .613	1191 1194	.760	460 471	506	6716	8803 6645	3110 2822	2839 2583	3908 3562	5084 4728
55	5 1	1.291	.616	1188 1182	.751 .753	467 466	502 502	6534	6276 5854	2055	1832	2524 1679	3785 2999
57	7	1.295	.619	1187 1187	.755	475	511 507	5808 5082	5143	526	406	557	1812
55	35,000	1.288	0.622	480	0.358	414	446	7260 7079	7834 7603	2020 1924	1815 1761	6167 5887	2926
60	2	1.286	.611	£ 479	.355	419 419	452 451	6897	7587 7206	1784 1658	1647	5600 4910	2654 2523
62	2	1.305	.627	480 481	.356	418 421	455	6534	6998	1484	1305	3495	2505 1909
64	t	1.294	.619	480	.353 .352	421 421	453 454	8171 5808	6609 6209	824	757	2498 1001	1519
1 66	8	1.297	.621	479	.350	422 393	455 470	5082 7260	5428 7630	661 2551 2356	2327	5534	4494
64	в	1.857	.984	478	.478	394 595	470	7074 6897	7440 7235	2648	2234	5526	4902
61	0	1.870	.990	477	.473	596 594	472 472	6716 6534	7045 6854	1787	1827 1580	4374 5726	3834 3572
7:	1	1.875	.992	! <b>4</b> 78	.478	394	471	8171 5808	6480	1309	1134	2680 1678	2951 2336
73	3	1.868	.989		.477	595 595	472 471	5082	5336	197	107	255	1392
71	5 45,000	1.289	0.614	280 289	0.213	418 415	447	7280	7819 7624	1289 1240 1161	1216	6884 6440	1780
7	7 I	1.296	.621	290	.214	413	444	6897	7456 7253	1078	1083	5496	1885 1586
7	8	1.283	.608	290	.215	409	441	6716 6534 6171	7089 6689	982	905	5055 5775	1495
8	0	1.288	.622	289 287	,216	411	442	5808	8296 5519	562 260	510 224	2895	980 598
8		1.311	.634		.217	407	440	5082	351.				

NACA



ctual	Corrected	Actual	Corrected	Actual	Corrected	Actual	Corrected	Actual	Corrected	Engine total-	Engine	Ru
jet	Jet	air	air flow	fuel	fuel flow	specific fuel	specific fuel	exhaust-gas	exhaust-gas	pressure	total-	AC
hrust 1.s	firest Fj,s/52	flow Wa,1	a, i 2 2 2	flow	W <sub>f</sub> /5 <sub>2</sub> -/6 <sub>2</sub> (lb/hr)	consumption W <sub>f</sub> /F <sub>n,s</sub>	consumption W <sub>f</sub> /F <sub>n,s</sub> √02	temperature T <sub>6</sub>	temperature	ratio P <sub>6</sub> /P <sub>2</sub>	temperature ratio	1
(1b)	(15)	(15/sec)	(1b/sec)	(15/hr)	(11)111)	(1b)/(hr) (1b thrust)	(1b)/(hr) (1b thrust)	(oğ)	16/62 (°ni)		T <sub>6</sub> /T <sub>2</sub>	١
res, 3	67 ag in.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			(10 cm-use)	(10 tarust)					느
5630	7,736 6,951	92.15 87.82	124.31 118.56	4975 4405	6,966 6,161	1.327	1.352 1.376	1529	1587 1525	1.870 1.749	3.058 2.938	Γ
5059 4530	6,251	83.62	1 775-22 1	3910	8.498	1.383	1.409	1472 1408 1302	1462	1.644	2.816	ı
5585 2219	4,929 3,064	75.89	102.45 82.26	3095 1884	4,337 2,652	1.520	1.549 1.926	1111	1351 1163	1.464 1.176	2.504	Ì
2521 2077	7,868 7,041	38.51 36.78	120.88 115.60	2070 1861	7,580 6,807	1.316 1.365	1.421	1476 1416	1721 1648	1.916 1.785	3.317 3.178	T
1881	6,431	34.60	109.09	1659	1 6.088	1.362	1.470	1354	1576	1.678	3.036	l
451 107	4,945 5,772	30.85 28.00	97.46 88.42	1300 1032	4,781 5,795	1.520	1.641 1.961	1242 1155	1446 1319	1.466	2.785	1:
173	9,989	58.25 55.65	131.08 125.55	3205 2840	8,016 7,186	1.516	1.587	1547 1464	1719 1641	1.995 1.878	3.313 3.162	
754	6,510	55.38	119.46	2470 1850	6,165 4.596	1.409	7 403	1391	1551	1.731	2.991	1.
880	3,988	48.14 39.82	89.36	991	2,463	2.010	1.481 2.116	951	1053	1.478	2.028	Į.
298 210	7,364 6,745	21.81	115.28 107.34	1315 1173	8,146 7,138	1.488	1.624 1.614	1525 1435	1818 1708	1.869 1.753	3.506 3.291	
935 704	5,238 3,926	18.96	97.45 87.38	1175 942 779	5,753 4,728	1.661	1.611	1303 1180	1548 1399	1.496	2.982	1
202	421 sq 1n											_
518 196	9,001 8,575	105.12	143.07 139.82	5530 5150	7,752	1.262	1.281	1527 1474	1573 1521	1.935	3.030 2.930	
785	7,978	99.94	135.72	4710 4545	6,599	1.254	1.274	1424	1470	1.791	2.831	ı
878 986	6,737	92.70 84.44	126.07 115.18	3860 3080	5,416	1.292	1.315	1321 1219	1363 1258	1.620	2.626	1
165	5,521 4,377 2,858	76.41	104.22	2440	4,334 3,422 2,229	1.513	1.534	1135	1165	1.454	2.425	1
926 048	2,858	81.90 47.24	84.25	1593 2805	9.560	1.221	1.525	990 1530	1018	2.114	1.950	+
947 914	10,035	46.65	146.90	2450 2275	9,016 8,390	1.195	1.291	1483 1428	1734 1669	2.069	3.340 3.216	
839	9.004	44.69	141.04	2115	7.800	1.186	1.282	1383	1617	1.935	5.115	1
421 044	8,217 6,946	45.68	137.11 125.97	1935 1580	7,100 5,797	1.229	1.328	1331	1556 1425	1.851	2.998	1
599 965	5,454 5,275	36.04 26.79	113.85	1250 855	4,805 3,133	1.381	1.492	1122 979	1308 1142	1.454	2.521	
650 500	11.048	84.86 84.47	146.69	3425 3205	8,554	1.257	1.322	1507 1467	1665 1630	2.009	3.206 3.141	ł
245	10,158	62.64	142.19	2950	7,892	1.235	1.300	1410	1567	1.889	3.019	
939 667	9,328 8,687	57.99	157.06 131.87	2670 2395	6,633 5,913	1.257	1.319	1358 1301	1494	1.780 1.659	2.877	1
000 361	7,157 5,588	54.38 49.84	123.25	1855	4,634 3,517	1.346	1.414	1147	1265	1.485	2.435 2.196	1
597 850	3,322	40.19	90.95	767	1,917	3.741	3.932	815 1551	901	.959	1.734	Ł
787	10,070	28.24	145.46	1650 1670	9,641	1.250	1.362	1515	1800	2.146	3.549 3.467 3.330	1
705 554	9,693 8,821	26.55	138.01	1440	8,931 8,168 8,776	1.265	1.380	1452 1381	1728 1643	2.037	3.330 3.167	İ
250 021	7,144	24.50 21.92	126.29	1095 895	8,776 5.516	1.367 1.489	1.492	1278 1171	1521 1396	1.728 1.502	2.931	-
600	3,433	17.33	90.77	683	4,269	2.495	2.725	1029	1227	1.206	2.366	l
rea, 810	449 sq in.	105.21	142.56	4680	6,559	1.275	1.297	1393	1440	1.754	2.775	Т
652 197	7,822 7,167	103.79	140.95 135.59	4470	5,304 5,712	1.256	1.279	1366 1321	1418 1386	1.725	2.732 2.669	
793	6,595	95.43	131.05	4045 3700	5.157	1.303	1.320	1270	1303	1.567	2.510	
489 582	6,190 4,936	94.06 85.29	127.55 115.57	3410 2660	4,782 3,727 2,970	1.320 1.452	1.343	1129	1264 1167	1.508	2.434	
789 692	5,840 2,320	76.37 62.26	104.32 84.35	2140 1360	2,970 1,886	1.756 3.350	1.769 3.389	1073 934	1090 956	1.215	2.100	1
721 840	9,248 8,976	46.97 46.15	147.96 146.11	2510 2115	8,468 7,725	1.275	1.373	1399 1574	1628 1584	1.932	5.137 5.053	†
517	8,558	44.73	141.93	1990	7,245	1.208	1.294	1340	1537	1.828	2.965	
516 126	7,857 7,259	44.52	159.83 155.48	1825 1681	6,626 6,129	1.258 1.288	1.349	1260	1475 1422	1.764 1.675	2.838 2.737	١
783 132	6,073 4,854	39.20 35.50	124.73 112.57	1385 1105	5,051 4,004	1.350	1.445	1142 1055	1510 1204	1.510	2.521	-
841 270	2,864 10,154	28.13 65.11	89.71 147.34	753 2940	2,758 7,348	2.561	2.755 1.328	916	1045 1515	1.099	2.013	١
105	9,786	82.90	142.72	2740	8,866	1.226	1.289	1371 1323	1462	1.816	2.815	١
638	8,709	88.08	138.94	2515 2300.	6,257 5,777	1.259	1.321	1283 1239	1411 1363	1.705	2.718	
365 776	7,935 6,560	59.52 54.81	153.86 123.38	2050 1570	5,070	1.297	1.361	1171	1288 1165	1.557	2.481	
195	5,202 3,101	49.65	112.21 91.15	1200 580	2,984 1,701	1.695	1.778	957 753	1031	1.171	1.985	1
755	9,935	28.26	148.48	1520	9,267	1.250	1.546	1471	1706	1.993	3.291	+
680 587	9,490	28.04 27.64	147.01	1450 1350	8,824 8,268	1.272	1.570	1450 1371	1659	1.965	3.199 3.088	
471 416	8,395 7,927	26.96 26.56	142.48 137.05	1245	7,676 6,998	1.293	1.397	1325	1545	1.837	2.976	
126 I	· 6,401	24.42	128.11	950	5.856	1.276 1.431 1.557	1.551	1267 1174 1100	1491 1379	1.741	2.875	1
928 I	5,268 3,149	17.35	115.79	794	4,888 3,818	1.557	1.688	1100	1293	1.390	2.489	П





Duy.	1474644.2-		1774-1	[=		<del></del>			1-			7 Cond	
tun	Altitude (ft)	Ram	Flight Mach	Tunnel static	Reynolds	Equivalent	Engine- inlet total	Actual angine	Corrected engine	Ideal net	Actual net	Corrected net	Ideal jet
	1,	ratio	number	present	index	temperature	temperature	speed	Breed	thrust	thrust	thrust	thrust
	ļ	P2/P0	Mo	(15/sq ft abs)	02/427/02		T <sub>2</sub>	, X	JI-√02	Pn.r	70.8	Fn.8/8	F <sub>1.r</sub>
	1		l		]	(°R)	(°R)	(rpm)	(rpm)	(1b)	(15)	(1b)	(15)
	<u> </u>	L	i	l	<u> </u>	L	<u> </u>		L	l	L	<u></u> _	
83	15,000	1.298	0.622	1163	0.751	465	501	7260	7391	3732	3411	Exhaust	5905
84	13,000	1.292	.616	1186	750	465	500	7079	7214	2442	5100	4278	5545
85	)	1.295	.621	1188	-748	468	504 .	6897	7000	3126	2806	3855	5195
86	1	1.295	.619 .624	1187 1187	.747	469 465	505 504	6716 6534	6810 6832	2789 2459	2498 2178	3440 2986	4781
88		1.301	625	1188	.751	468	505	6171	8257	1734	1529	2093	4404 3506
89		1.294	.619	1184	-743	470	506	5806	5884	1217	1061	1465	2802
90	35,000	1.295	0.631	2186	0.352	475	509	5082	5133	429	520 1629	441	1698
92	35,000	1.294	.619	474 478	.555	411 412	444 445	7260 7079	7848 7867	1817 1710	1540	5566 5268	2732 2598
93		1.275	.600	483	.350	420	450	7079	7603	1692	1547	5315	2548
94 95		1.304	.628 .624	480 477	.561 .354	411 417	445 449	6897 6716	7469 7220	1622 1469	1596 1313	4720 4479	2525 2335
96		1.282	.607	479	-350	414	449	6534	7024	1351	1174	4046	2142
97	}	1.291	.616	482	-356	417	449	8171	6634	1022	887	3016	1792
98 99	ĺ	1.502	.626 .634	480 479	.359	414 414	445	5608 5082	6267- 5473	76 <u>1</u> 323	528 242	2126 816	1485 907
00.		1.879	.994	477	.482	392	469	7280	7638	2311	2079	4909	4280
02		1.870	.990	479 477	.478	394 392	471 470	707 <del>9</del> 6897	7433 7249	2183 2010	1971	4656 4167	4124 3920
03		1.850	.981	479	.475	394	470	6716	7059	1795	1561	3702	3605
104		1.865	.988	477	.480	392	468	6534	6880	1599	1558	3706	3376
05 06		1.857	.984	478 477	.478 .476	595 594	471 471	6171 5808	6480 6098	1129 691	948 504	2259 1197	2759 2185
107		1.854	.983	478	.477	394	470	5062	5341	98	7	17	1303
108	45,000	1.288	0.613	289	0.210	408	439	7260	7892	1183	1047	5952	1721
09		1.500	.624	291 288	.214	405	437	7079	7716	1159	1029	6755	1691
ii		1.301	.625 .610	288	.209	404 420	456 451	6897 6716	7525 7206 -7050	931	944 798	5314 4561	1627 1435
12		1.289	.614	291	.213	415	448	6534		855	710	4004	1355
15		1.296	.621 .621	291 291	.216 .218	410 409	442 440	6171 5808	6689 6307	690 503	585 447	3282 2508	1162
15		1.300	.624	291	.216	415	447	5082	5473	228	140_	783	925 574
16	15,000	1.297	0.621	1181	0.743	467	503	7260	7376	5212	2656	Exhaust-	nozzle 5369
17	15,000	1.294	.619	1183	.751	465	500	7079	7190	2955	2463	3406	5059
18 [		1.295	.619	1103	-741	469	505	6897	6984		2167	2993	
20		1.295 1.295	.619	1183 1183	.739 .738	470 472	506 508	6716 6534	6803 6606	2323 2013	1905 1623	2633 2241	4303 3926
21		1.298	.622	1182	.735	472	509	8171	6233	1443	1158	1597	5226
122		1.296	.621	1182	.732	474	510	5808	5860	801	725	1001	2502
23	35,000	1.297	0.618	1181 479	.750	474	511	8082	5125	232	158	191	1525
24	35,000	1.295	.619	480	0.360 .360	409	440 440	7260 7079	7884 7688	1539	1347 1274	4-601 4-337	2435
26		1.293	.618	479	-562	408	439	6897	7497		1180	4039	
27	i	1.297	.621	479 481	.359 .559	409 410	441	8716   6534	7287 7089	1525	10 <b>53</b>	3689 3280	2194
29		1.294	.619	481	.359	410	441	6171	5698	952	751	2553	1747
30		1.294	.619	478	.556	411	442	5808	6296	614	480	1643	1328
31 32		1.298	.822	479 479	.358 .480	410 392	442 468	5082 7280	5509 7645	228	159 1715	541 4073	794 4021
33 i		1.861	.986	478	-479	592	468	7079	7454	1956	1580	3687	3882
34 35		1.872	.991	477 476	.482 .481	591 591	468 469	6897 6716	7263 7065	1801	1416	3356 2899	3704
36 I		1.874	.992	477	.476	394	472	6534	6854	1368	1045	2470	3159
37		1.884	.997	477	.480	394	472	8171	8473	906	662	1559	2868
38 39		1.880	.995	476 478	.478 .479	393 393	471 471	5808 5082	8098 5356	536 -17	354 -145	790 -857	2054
40	45,000	1.287	0.612	290	0.210	424	456	7260	7746	992	828	4696	1526
41		1.293	.618	290	.212	420	452	7079	7582		795	4485	
42 43		1.302	.626 .829	267 269	.211	417 415	450	6897 6716	7407 7255	906 837	897 707	3946 3972	1443 1355
44	1	1.298	.622	290	.215	413	447 445	6534	7057	768	622	3498	1282
45		1.278	- 603	289	.212	414	444	8171	6671	596	492	2619	1054
48	}	1.295	.619 .624	291 294	.216 .221	411 411	443 443	5808 5082	6290 5504	363 174	332 90	1884 498	807 523
48	50,000	1.284	0.609	224	0.168	405	435	7280	7928	849	716	5266	1266
49		1.266	.591	254	.171	405	433	7079	7752	819	693	4951	1231
50 51	į	1.280	-605 -624	225 222	.150 .152	446 440	435 479 474	6716 6534	6991 6835	586 499	475	3474 3189	965 872
52	1	1.283	.608	226	.147	451	484	5808	6011	250 [	435 183	1535	547
53		1.295	.619	225	.147	451	486	5082	5250	84	2	15	323
54	55,000	1.314	0.637	162	0.122	408	441	7079	7681	660	555	5516	984
55 56	ļ	1.315	.638 .628	164 169	.128 .130	405 406	438 438	6716 6534	7314 7118	523 482	417 388	4092 3696	838 785
57 j		1.295	619	168	.129	407	438	5808	6325	262	240	2334	507
58 I	ļ	1.279	. 504	170	.124	410	440	5082	5519	124	91	885	309



FIXED-I	PIXED-EXHAUST-NOZZIE DATA													
Actual jet	Corrected jet	Actual	Corrected	Actual	Corrected fuel flow	Actual specific fuel	Corrected Specific fuel	Actual exhaust-ges	Corrected exhaust-gas	Engine total- pressure	Engine total-	Run		
thrust	thrust	flow	air flow	flow	Wr/02-/82	consumption	consumption	temperature	temperature	ratio	temperature	1		
Fj,s (1b)	71, 52 (1b)	Wa,1 (1b/sec)	(1b/sec)	(lb/hr)	(1b/hr)	(12)/(hr)	$V_1/V_{1,5}-\sqrt{V_2}$ (1b)/(hr)	7 <sub>6</sub> (°R)	τ <sub>σ</sub> /θ <sub>2</sub> ( <sup>c</sup> R)	P <sub>6</sub> /P <sub>2</sub>	Tatio	1 1		
(20)	(20)	(10/100)	]	(20) /		(1b thrust)	(le thrust)	( ",	( )		~ 2	1		
	79 sq in.											=		
5584 5203	7,695 7,180	105.84	143.97 140.60	4570 4030	6,131 5,668	1.281	1.304 1.525	1308 1259	1355 1307	1.659 1.615	2.511	83		
4876 4490	6,700	97.50	137.05	3715 3385	5,181 4,698	1.524	1.344	1224 1189	1261 1222	1.547	2.429	85		
4123 3301	5,653 4,519	94.58	127.78	3035	4,224	1.393	1.415	1145	1179	1.412	2.272	87		
254.6	3,654	85.96 77.58	116.05	2395 1945	3,325 2,721	1.566	1.589 1.457	1060	1031	1.265 1.162	2.099	88		
1589 2544	8,893	46.96	148.59	2000	7.388	1.228	1.527	1292	926 1510	1.812	2.910	91		
2428	8,306 8,257	46.45	146.83	1882	6,972 6,845	1.222	1.525	1248	1464	1.757	2.817	92		
2299	7,773	45.71	145.45	1855 1770	6.481	1.199	1.288	1256	1448	1.704	2.791 2.716	93		
2179 1985	7,433 6,840	44.65	141.61	1620 1512	5,942 5,600	1.254	1.527	1172	1355 1316	1.648 1.591	2.610 2.535	95		
1657 1352	5,634 4,578	40.14 57.51	126.92	1245 1030	4,549 3,762	1.404	1.508	1047 978	1210 1138	1.428	2.332	97		
826 4048	2,786 9,557	29.72 65.69	93.02	750 2615	2,725 6,495	3.099 1.258	3.339 1.323	864 1276	1002	1.068	1.933	100		
3912 3678	9,240 8,669	64.85 63.58	145.91	2475	6,139 5,586	1.256	1.319	1246	1344	1.649	2.645	101		
3361	8.025	61.02	138.58	2040	5,118	1.315	1.340	1194 1148	1269	1.531	2.540 2.443	102		
3335 2578	7,934 6,143	59.65	134.75	1825 1435	3,591	1.171	1.254	1097 988	1217 1090	1.450 1.274	2.344	104		
1996	4,741	49.89	112.85 92.27	1049 800	2,615 1,507	2.081 85.71	2.185 90.14	880 725	971 79 <b>9</b>	1.095	1.868	106		
1585	9,011	28.52	149.10	1574	8,493	1.512	1.427	1368	1617	1.865	3.116	108		
1581 1487	8,843 8,370	28.82 28.33	147.90	1310 1223	7,987 7,509	1.275 1.296	1.388	1315 1281	1562 1524	1.821	5.009 2.938	109		
1302	7,442 6,824	26.45 26.23	140.93	1020	6,751 6,210	1.380	1.480 1.551	1239	1426 1577	1.688	2.747 2.652	111		
1057	5,930 4,875	24.65 22.08	127.61	887 773	5,397 4,707	1.516	1.644	1105 1038	1296 1224	1.477	2.495 2.359	115		
486	2,719 535 sq in.	17.88	92.85	663	3,995	4.736	5.100	942	1093	1.079	2.107	115		
4813	6,652	105.44	143.50	3760	5,279	1.416	1.438	1224	1263	1.529	2.455	116		
4567	6,316 5,821	103.46	140.71 136.54	3495 3200	4,481	1.419	1.442	1182 1145	1223 1177	1.483	2.370 2.267	117		
3885 3536	5,369 4,883	96.80	132.13	2885 2625	4,040 3,665	1.514	1.534	1107 1088	1136	1.367 1.310	2.188	119		
2941	4.056	86.62	118.32		2.582	2,359		1003	1025	1.194	1.971	121		
1451	1,976	77.76 62.73	106.45 85.94	1710 1170	1,628	8.478	2.379 8.543	936 843	856	.956	1.835	122		
2245	7,669 7.387	47.20	148.44	1802 1690	6,685 6,246	1.538	1.453	1204	1420 1384	1.628	2.736	124 125		
2059	7,048 6,655	46.24 45.51	145.56	1580 1480	5,877 5,470	1.339	1.455	1128 1095	1535 1289	1.536	2.569 2.485	126		
1805	6,142	44.16	138.53	1360	5,023	1.411	1.531	1046	1231		2.372	128		
1546 1194	5,256 4,086	41.68 57.34	130.63	1165 915	4,298 3,395	1.551	1.683 2.057	992 902	1060	1.362 1.205	2.249	129 130		
725 3662	2.467 6,697	29.49 65.51	92.60	680 2330	2,508 5,826	4.277 1.359	4.635 1.430	805 1205	945 1336	1.016 1.581	1.821 2.575	131		
3476 3319	8,269 7,866	64.76	146.29	2190	5,486 5,067	1.413	1.488	1164	1291	1.550	2.487	133 134		
3089	7,295 6,711	62.03 59.70	139.20	1815 1640	4,507	1.478	1.555	1055 1021	1166	1.347	2.249	135		
2519	5,461 4,378	55.00 50.51	125.55	1245 938	5,076 2,329	1.881	1.975	912 818	1005	1.172	1.932	137		
1096	2,587	41.30	92.84	528	1,307			685	756	.800	1.454	139		
1362 1332	7,724	27.85 27.86	147.92	1200 1130	7,259 6,826	1.449	1.546	1265 1254	1440 1415	1.686	2.774	140		
1234	6,986 6,903	27.59 26.98	145.45	1057	6,425	1.516	1.628	1193 1158	1376 1343	1.621	2.651	142		
1136 950	6,388	26.67	138.87	930 789	5,646	1.495	1.614	1109	1293 1205	1.512	2.492	144		
756	5,444 4,244	24.51 22.19	129.90 115.10	673	4,888	1.604 2.027	1.754 2.194	937	1099	1.209	2.322	145		
1135	8,353	18.10	92.62	585 995	7,995	1,390	1.518	1290	1022	1.034	2.966	148		
1105 852	7,894 6.258	22.76 19.45	148.51	953 801	7.458	1.575	1.506	1234	1480 1316	1.712	2.850	149		
808	5.924	18.73	151.24	750 659	5,756	1,724	1.809	1147	1255	1.407	2.420	151		
241	5,505 1,751	15.11	106.48	566	4,977	284.0	3.727 293.5	1027 931	1100 993	1.159 .982	2.122	152 153		
879 732	8.756 7.184	16.55	151.45	654 779	8,322	1.539	1.670	1337 1138	1574	1.815	3.032	154 155		
688 485	6,605 4,716	15.69 12.85	138.37	744 855	7,777 6,933	1.952	2.104	1126	1335 1159	1.570	2.571	156		
276	2,685	9.96	89.22	637	6,732	7.000	7.604	924	1089	1.071	2.100	158		





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run	(ft)	Rem pressure ratio P <sub>2</sub> /p <sub>0</sub>	Flight Kaob number Mo	Tunnel static pressure Po (lb/sq ft sbs)	Remolds number index	Equivalent ambient-air temperature to,a (On)	Engine- inlet total temperature T <sub>2</sub> (°R)	Engine speed N (rpm)	Exhaustonossis projested area An (sq in.)	net thrust Pn,r (1b)	Actual nat thrust pn.s (1b)	Jet thrust [],r (1b)	Actual jet thrust F <sub>j,s</sub> (1b)	flow U <sub>a,l</sub> (lb/sec)	Puel flow V <sub>f</sub> (1b/hr)	Specific fuel consumption W <sub>f</sub> /F <sub>n,s</sub> (lb)/(hr) (lb thrust)	Exheunt- gas tempera- ture Tg (OR)	Engine total- pressure ratio Po P2	Engine total- temperatur- ratio Tg/T2
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	18,000	1.502 1.291 1.292 1.296 1.298 1.299 1.299 1.299 1.291 1.287	0.525 .818 .818 .821 .529 .615 .625 .616 .809	11.63 11.63 11.65 11.65 11.65 11.68 11.90 11.90	0.757 .763 .752 .754 .759 .759 .749 .751 .759 .741	464 461 485 445 472 473 489 477 477 478	500 494 600 501 508 509 508 513 807 803	7260 7260 7260 7260 7260 6716 6584 5606 5662 3695 5086	418 442 455 511 556 835 835 836 836 836 838	4765 4358 4014 3359 2294 1965 -195 -330	4346 3858 3642 2647 1637 1607 689 167 -253 -338	8947 6506 6151 6509 4273 5879 1471 700 529	6528 6105 5779 5097 3812 3603 2256 1422 640 323	106.21 106.61 105.51 106.50 95.92 92.82 77.64 81.25 44.30 38.70	5555 4965 4615 3905 2905 2905 1980 1180 775 584	1.278 1.259 1.267 1.325 1.576 1.576 1.691 21549 61946	1532 1425 1366 1257 1129 1077 941 874 790 688	1.955 1.926 1.747 1.876 1.356 1.998 1.065 .948 .058 .912	3.084 2.875 2.752 2.469 2,209 2,116 1.885 1.704 1.558 1.386
111 12 13 14 15 16 17 16 17 16 17 16 17 18 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 28 29 30 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	35,000	1,017 1,020 1,014 1,014 1,018 1,019 1,021 1,022 1,022 1,022 1,022 1,023 1,290 1,200	0.158 141 140 144 150 154 175 176 175 164 175 168 1629 1625 168 1629 1625 163 164 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165	477 478 478 478 478 478 478 478 478 479 479 479 479 479 478 480 480 476 477 477 477 477 478 478 478 478	0.278 0.278 2.278 2.278 2.280 2.280 2.285 2.284 2.285 2.285 2.350 3.360 3.300	443 441 442 441 440 456 457 457 457 457 457 457 457 457 410 410 410 410 410 410 410 410 410 410	445 444 445 445 440 440 440 440 440 440	7/850 7/850 7/850 7/850 7/850 7/850 8/853	435 435 437 535 535 535 535 535 535 535 535 535 5	2044 2040 1610 1547 1248 1547 1248 1000 472 199 199 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107	1886 1881 1581 1581 1581 1181 1181 1181	2275 2225 2225 1978 1978 1485 1485 1489 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250	2067 2086 1846 1346 1359 1357 1508 87 1509 251 194 162 3053 2612 2612 2612 27 27 3053 150 2612 2612 27 3053 3053 3053 3053 3053 3053 4654 4654 4654 4654 4654 4654 4654 46	56.48 58.46 58.757 58.57 5	2070 2071 1750 1310 1302 1302 1302 1302 1302 1302 130	1.000 1.000	1585 1565 1466 1217 1217 1227 1221 1011 1011 1011 1011	2.110 2.101 1.818 1.755 1.678 1.578 1.578 1.058	S. 617 S. 509 S. 509
44 45 45 47 48 49 50 51 52 53	45,000	1.288 1.284 1.268 1.294 1.263 1.265 1.294 1.298 1.302	0.616 .611 .809 .813 .819 .807 .808 .821 .805	290 290 292 289 289 281 291 268 291 289	0.295 ,294 ,291 ,210 ,234 ,212 ,212 ,219 ,218	406 407 409 408 408 412 411 406 413 407	456 437 439 439 487 442 441 440 441 439	7260 7260 7260 7260 7260 7260 7079 6718 6534 6808 5082	436 436 467 480 536 536 536 535 535	1592 1401 1245 1185 1057 992 864 760 400 161	1274 1310 1141 1047 970 820 750 681 513	1956 1940 1785 1721 1802 1522 1572 1288 818 508	1918 1948 1679 1595 1415 1360 1246 1169 751 475	28.80 28.72 28.70 28.52 26.71 28.24 22.48 24.61 22.45 17.92	1840 1849 1445 1374 1218 1161 1000 926 675 595	1.287 1.259 1.286 1.319 1.394 1.591 1.370 1.404 9.150 4.562	1504 1513 1395 1368 1258 1216 11133 1092 938 686	2.135 2.128 1.945 1.855 1.758 1.699 1.691 1.511 1.325 1.036	3.450 3.462 5.178 5.118 2.879 2.781 2.869 2.462 2.127 2.018
54 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63	60,000	1.294 1.299 1.299 1.270 1.394 1.200 1.300 1.300 1.305 1.295	0,519 .625 .625 .895 .896 .841 .605 .624 .606	222 222 223 227 224 234 234 235 222 226 226	0.168 .168 .168 .167 .168 .171 .150 .150 .152 .147	404 405 405 406 406 405 446 440 451 451	435 436 437 434 430 433 479 474 484 486	7280 7250 7280 7280 7280 7078 6716 6534 6834 6808 5062	442 447 471 483 856 835 835 835 835 835 836	1087 1081 1067 963 849 819 886 499 250 84	1002 987 1004 980 738 695 478 455 185	1809 1808 1484 1375 1954 1251 965 872 547 325	1424 1414 1451 1270 1453 1106 852 808 480 241	22.88 22.53 22.53 22.49 22.76 19.45 18.75 15.11 11.82	1292 1262 1232 1112 955 953 801 750 659 598	1.288 1.299 1.297 1.295 1.390 1.375 1.693 1.724 5.601	1652 1522 1502 1506 1290 1234 1214 1147 1027 951	2.098 2.088 2.081 1.911 1.785 1.712 1.498 1.407 1.159	5.522 5.499 5.457 5.194 2.850 2.534 2.420 2.122 1.916
64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72	65,000	1.800 1.265 1.324 1.302 1.314 1.315 1.304 1.295 1.279	0.635 .591 .647 .626 .537 .538 .628 .619	168 168 161 163 162 164 169 168 170	0.195 .122 .122 .122 .122 .122 .130 .130	410 414 406 411 406 405 407 410	443 443 442 445 441 438 438 438 440	7260 7260 7260 7260 7079 6715 6554 5806 5062	481 488 487 527 535 535 535 535	817 818 780 849 840 525 482 264	768 767 693 581 656 417 385 240	1245 1119 1119 988 984 838 785 507 309	1083 1058 1095 801 879 732 883 485 276	18.81 18.46 16.70 16.57 16.53 16.12 15.49 12.65 9.96	108h 1080 1002 908 854 779 744 655 837	1.411 1.400 1.444 1.585 1.589 1.860 1.932 2.729 7.000	1534 1544 1517 1546 1537 1138 1125 977 824	2.092 2.134 1.990 1.885 1.815 1.847 1.570 1.275	3.463 3.465 3.432 5.036 5.032 2.596 2.971 2.231 2.100

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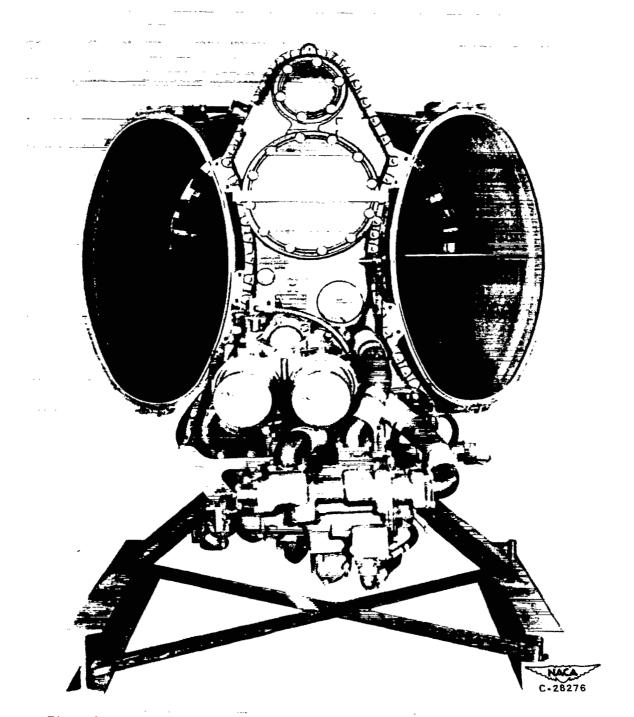


Figure 1. - View looking downstream of inlet of prototype J40-WE-8 turbojet engine.

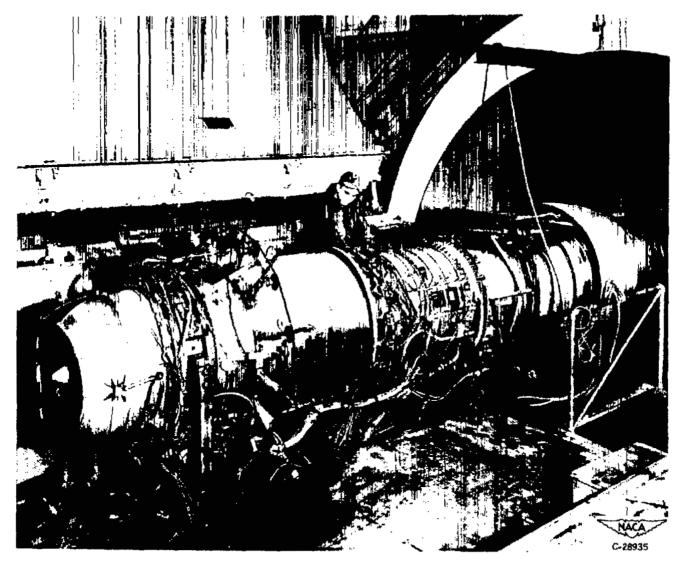
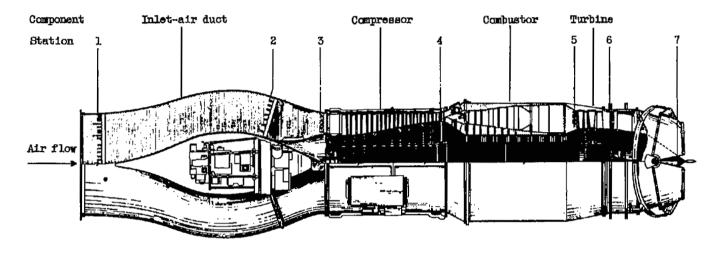


Figure 2. - Prototype J40-WE-8 turbojet engine installed in test section of altitude wind tunnel.

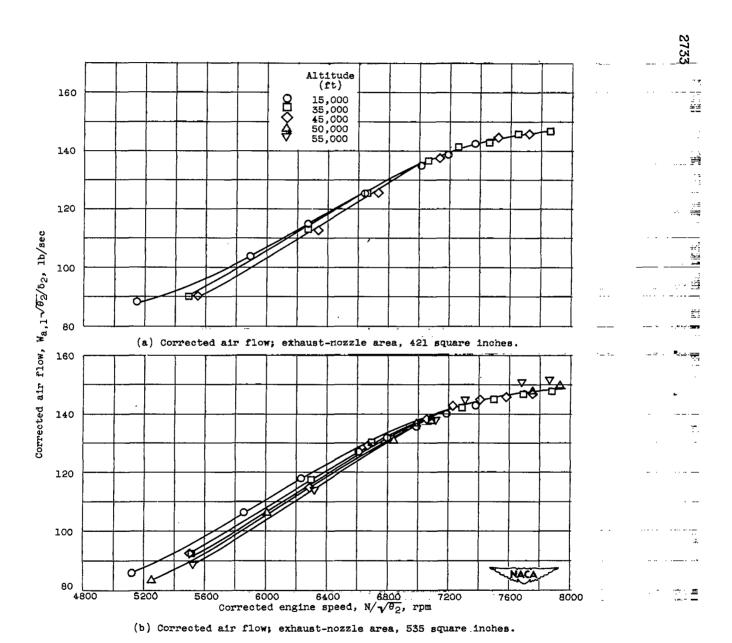


Station	Location	Total - pressure tubes	Static- pressure tubes	Wall static- pressure orifices	Thermo- couples
1.	Inlet-air duct	29	12	6	10
2	Engine inlet	18	0	4	0
3	Compressor inlet	23	3	7	0
4	Compressor outlet	18	0	3	6
5	Turbine inlet	5	.0	0	10 <sup>a</sup>
6	Turbine outlet	20	0	8	24
7	Exhaust-nozzle inlet	16	2	8	0

a Sonic flow probes

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Figure 3. - Top view of prototype J40-WE-8 turbojet-engine installation showing stations at which instrumentation was installed.



Figure\_4. - Effect of altitude on corrected engine performance at flight Mach number of 0.62.

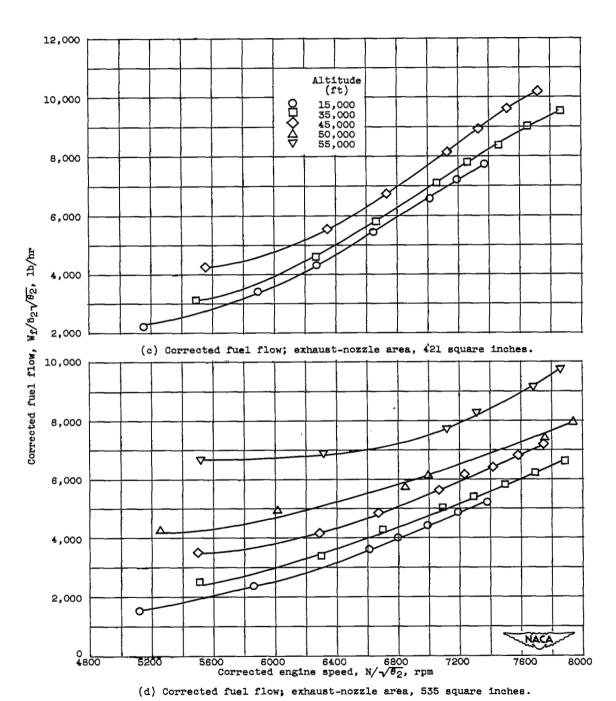
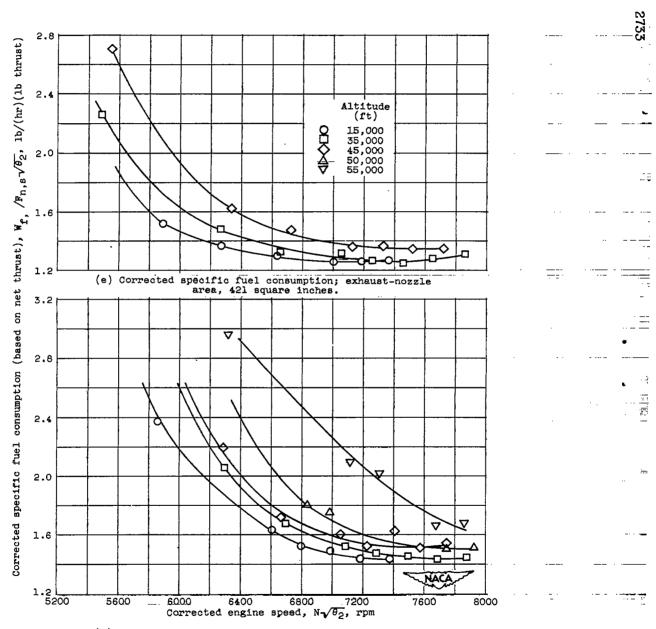
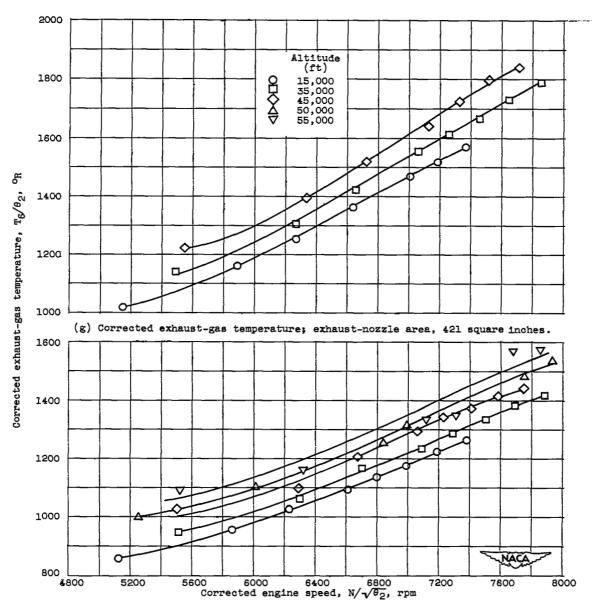


Figure 4. - Continued. Effect of altitude on corrected engine performance at flight Mach number of 0.62.



(f) Corrected specific fuel consumption; exhaust-nozzle area, 535 square inches.

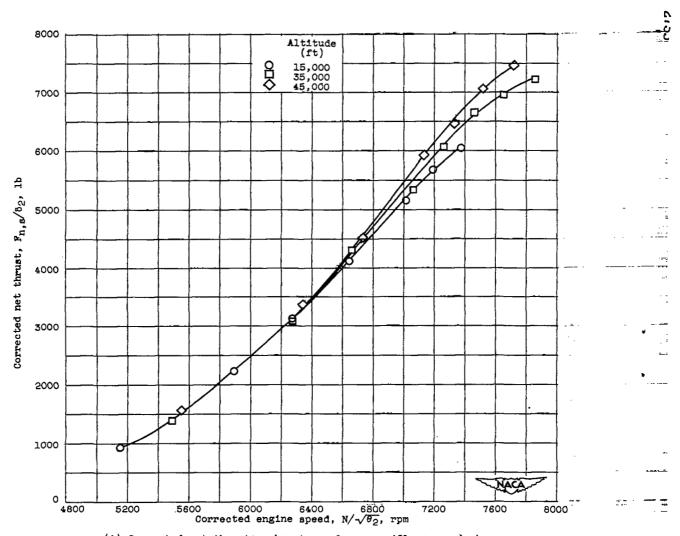
Figure 4. - Continued. Effect of altitude on corrected engine performance at flight Mach number of 0.62.



(h) Corrected exhaust-gas temperature; exhaust-nozzle area, 535 square inches.

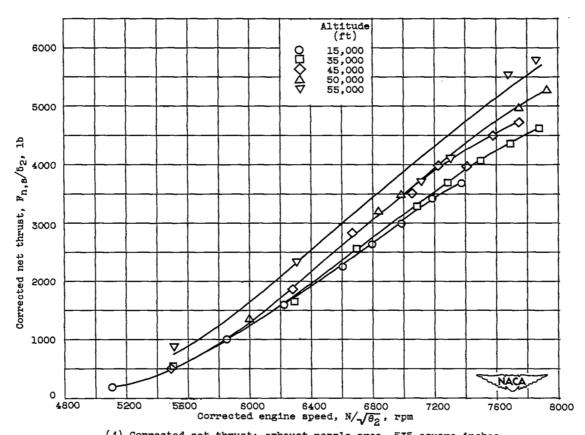
Figure 4. - Continued. Effect of altitude on corrected engine performance at flight Mach number of 0.62.

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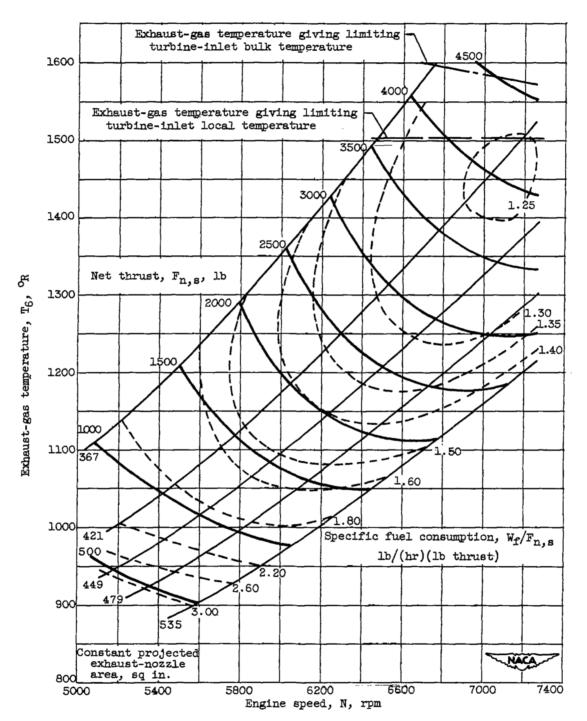
(i) Corrected net thrust; exhaust-nozzle area, 421 square inches.

Figure 4. - Continued. Effect of altitude on corrected engine performance at a flight Mach number of 0.62.



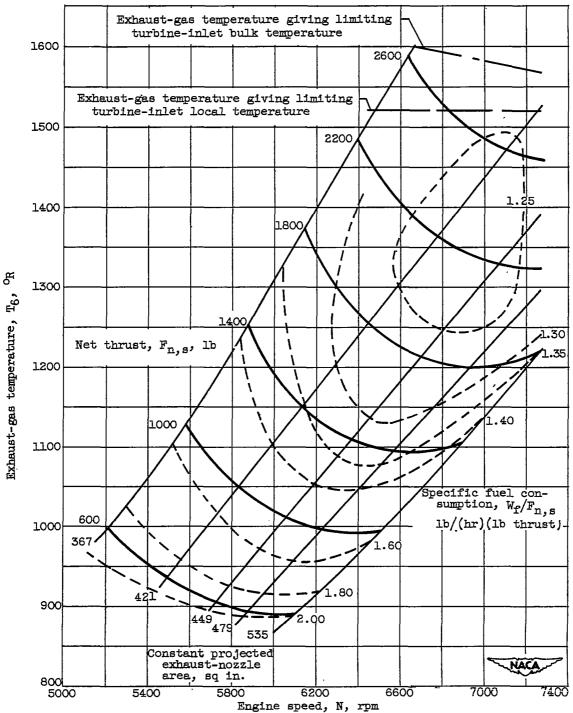
(j) Corrected net thrust; exhaust-nozzle area, 535 square inches.

Figure 4. - Concluded. Effect of altitude on corrected engine performance at a flight Mach number of 0.62.



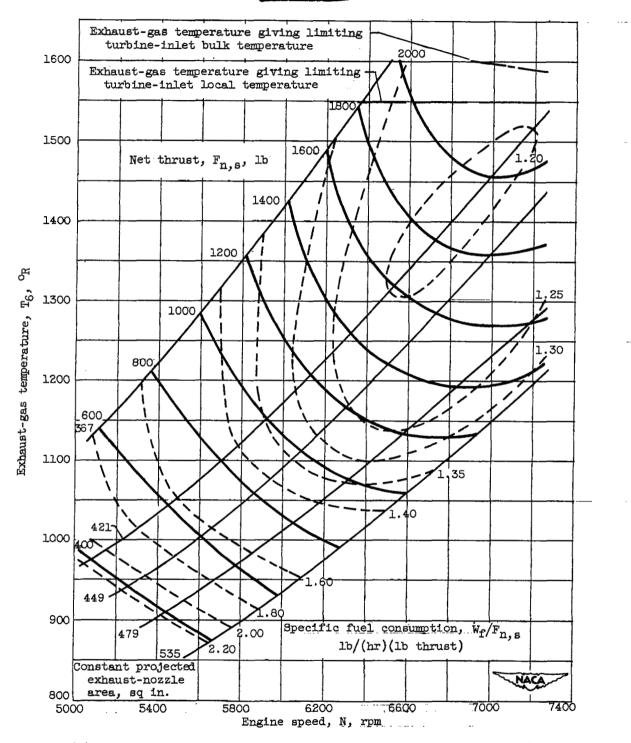
(a) Altitude, 15,000 feet; flight Mach number, 0.62; equivalent inletair temperature,  $468^{\rm O}$  R.

Figure 5. - Engine performance maps.



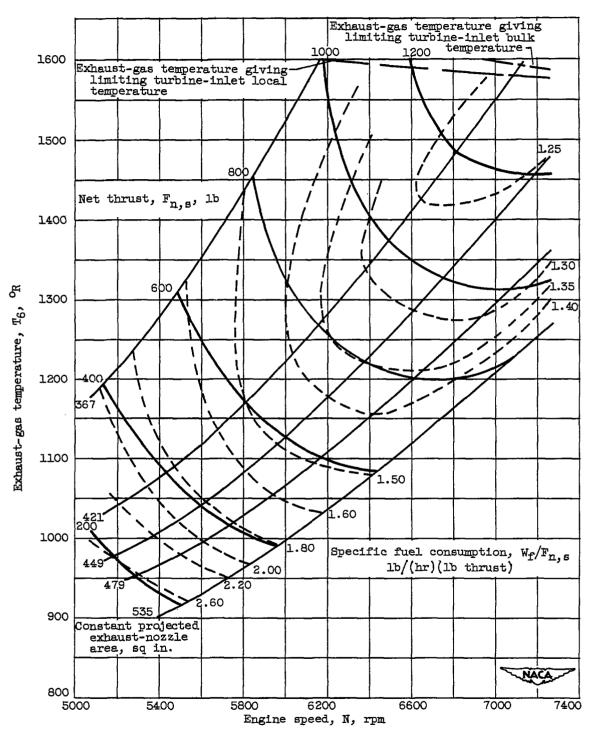
(b) Altitude, 35,000 feet; flight Mach number, 0.99; equivalent inletair temperature,  $393^{\circ}$  R.

Figure 5. - Continued. Engine performance maps.



(c) Altitude, 35,000 feet; flight Mach number, 0.62; equivalent inletair temperature, 4140 R.

Figure 5. - Continued. Engine performance maps.



(d) Altitude, 45,000 feet; flight Mach number, 0.62; equivalent inletair temperature, 410° R.

Figure 5. - Concluded. Engine performance maps.



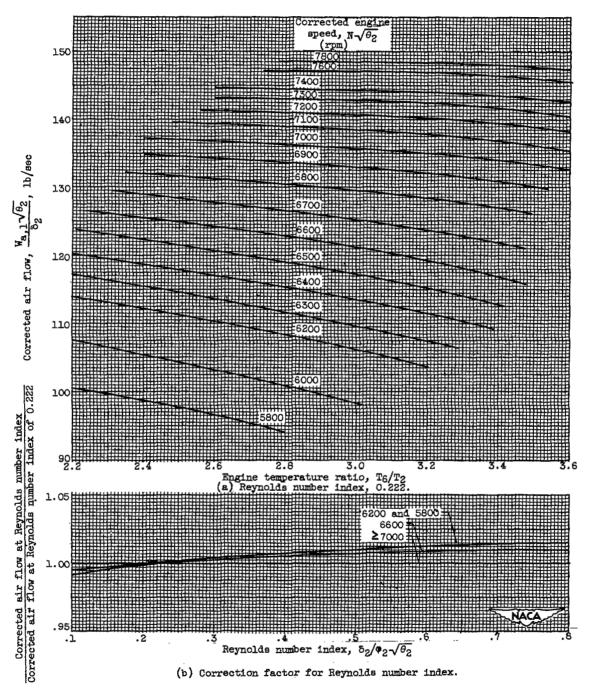


Figure 6. - Variation of corrected air flow with Reynolds number index, corrected engine speed, and engine temperature ratio.



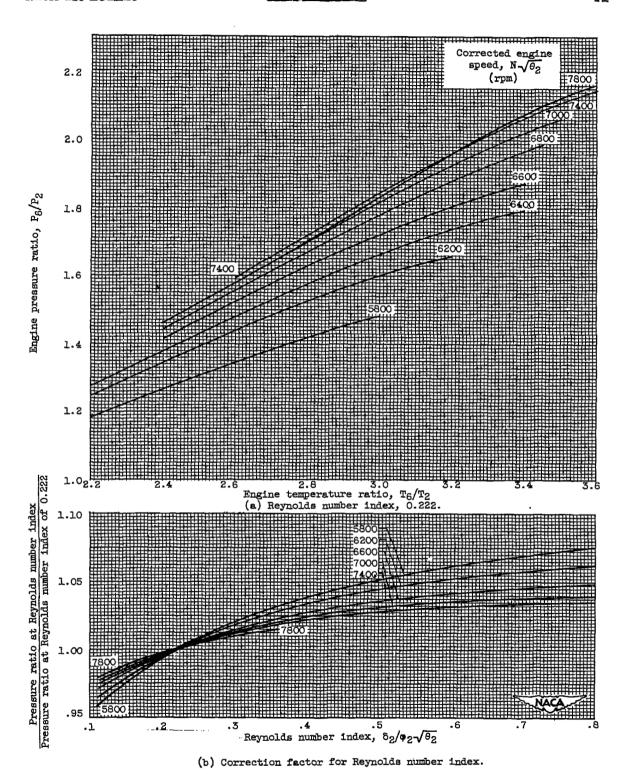


Figure 7. - Variation of engine pressure ratio with Reynolds number index, corrected engine speed, and engine temperature ratio.



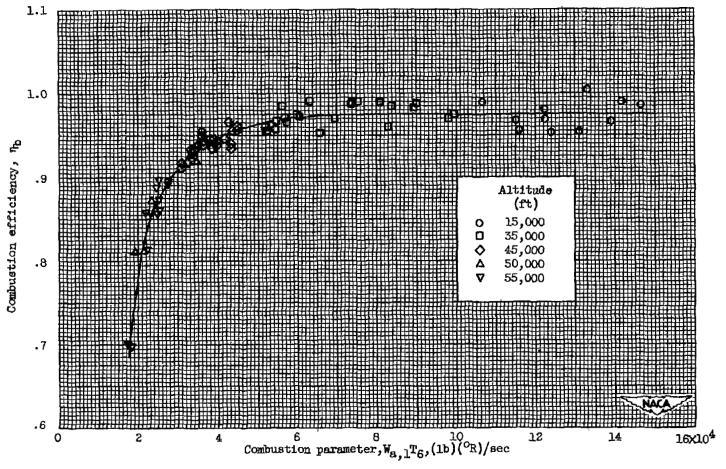


Figure 8. - Variation of combustion efficiency with combustion parameter.

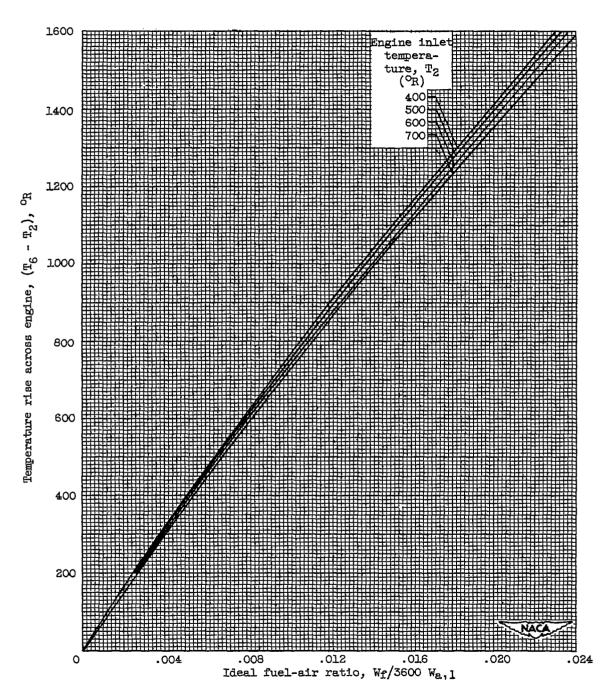


Figure 9. - Engine temperature rise as function of fuel-air ratio. Lower heating value, 18,700 Btu per pound; hydrogen-carbon ratio, 0.171.



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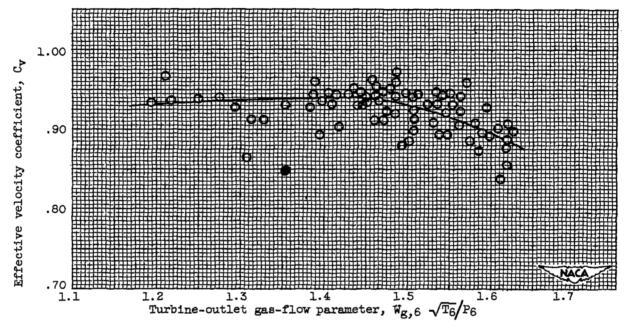


Figure 10. - Variation of effective velocity coefficient with turbine-outlet gasflow parameter.

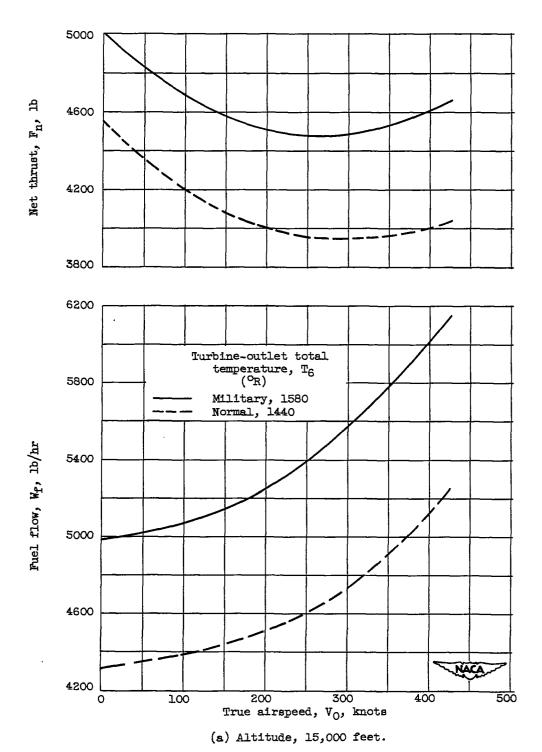


Figure 11. - Variation of net thrust and fuel flow with flight speed obtained by calculation from pumping characteristics. Engine speed, 7260 rpm.

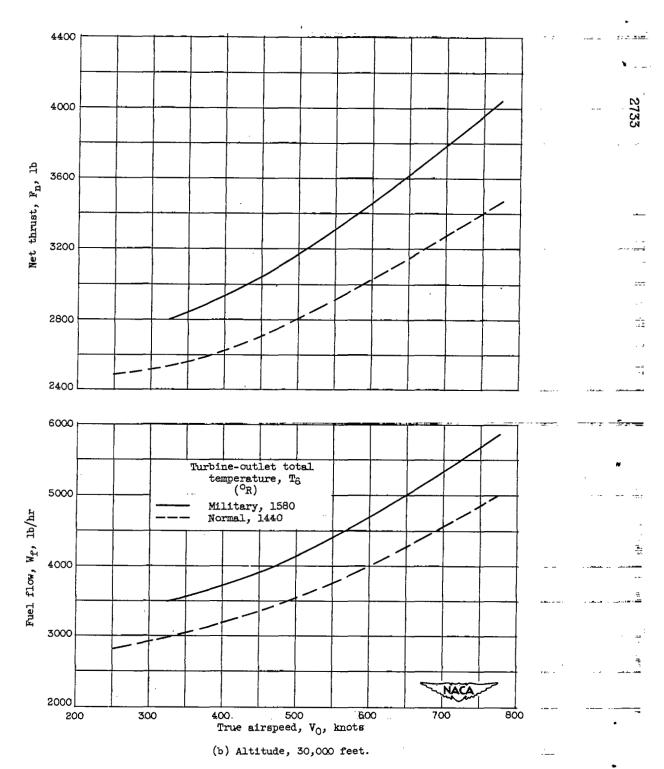


Figure 11. - Continued. Variation of net thrust and fuel flow with flight speed obtained by calculation from pumping characteristics. Engine speed, 7260 rpm.

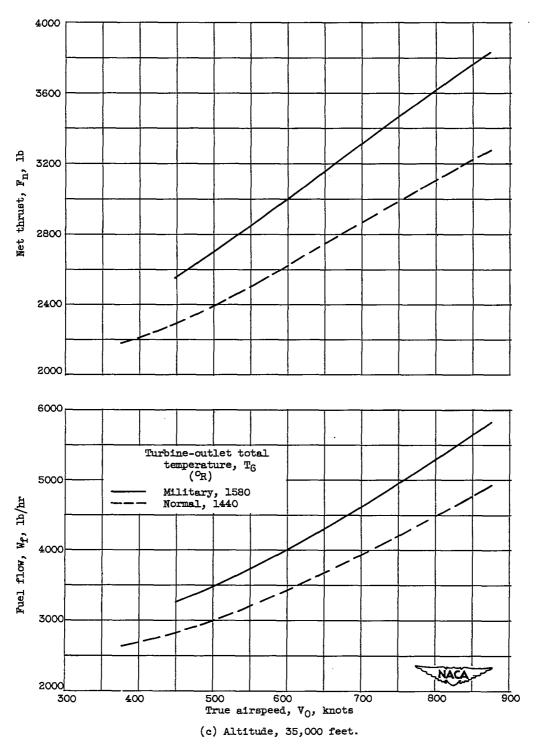


Figure 11. - Continued. Variation of net thrust and fuel flow with flight speed obtained by calculation from pumping characteristics. Engine speed, 7260 rpm.



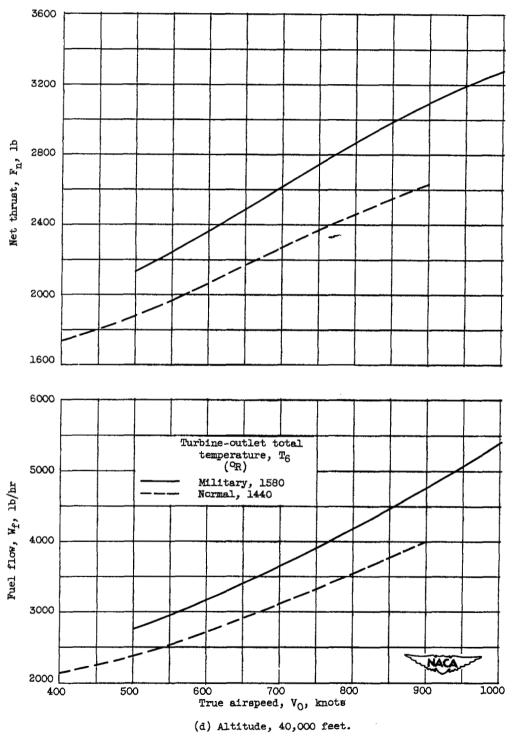


Figure 11. - Continued. Variation of net thrust and fuel flow with flight speed obtained by calculation from pumping characteristics. Engine speed, 7260 rpm.

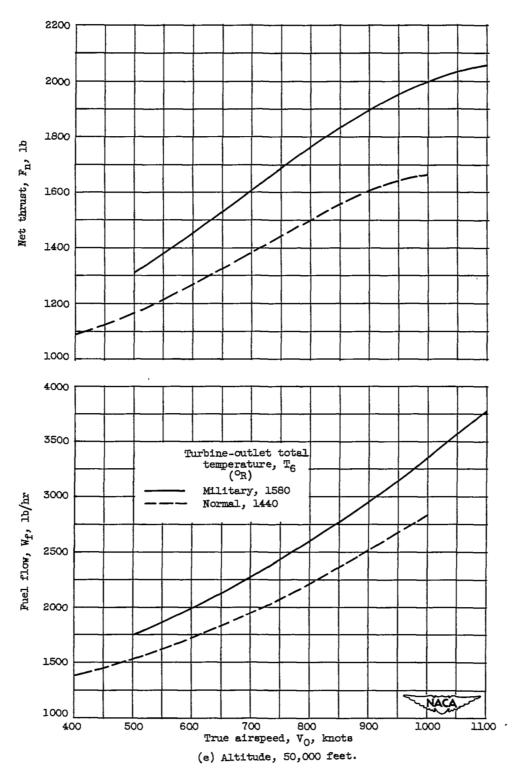


Figure 11. - Concluded. Variation of net thrust and fuel flow with flight speed obtained by calculation from pumping characteristics. Engine speed, 7260 rpm.

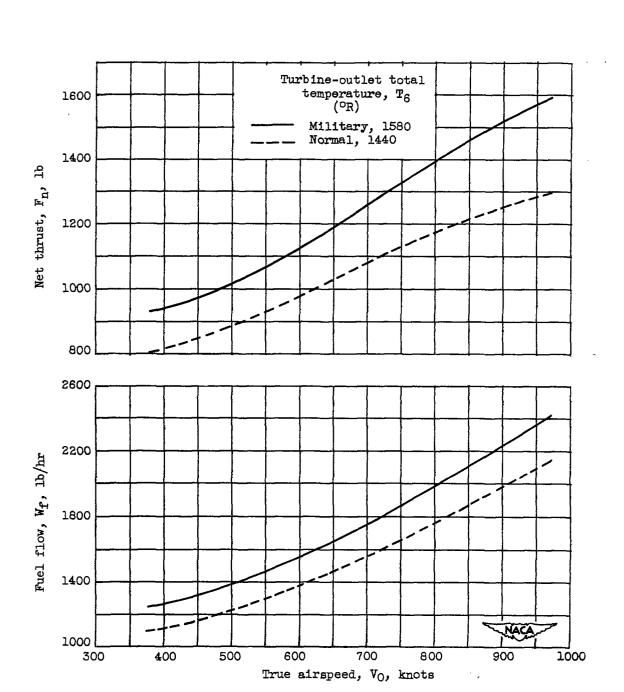


Figure 12. - Variation of net thrust and fuel flow with flight speed from experimental data. Altitude, 55,000 feet; engine speed, 7260 rpm.

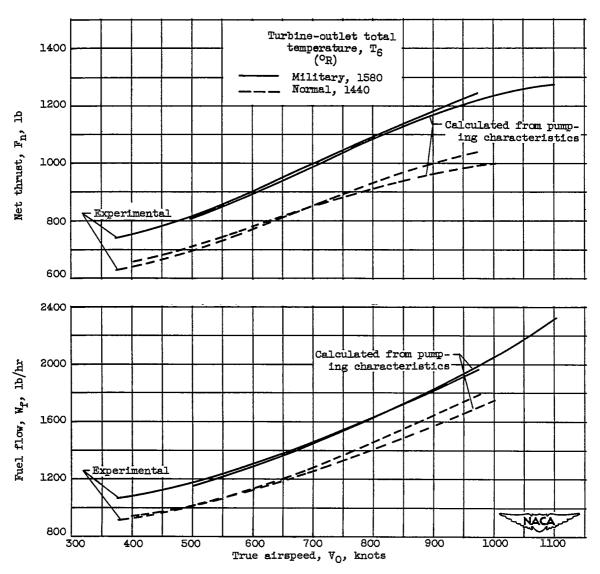


Figure 13. - Variation of net thrust and fuel flow with flight speed obtained from experimental data and data calculated from pumping characteristics. Altitude, 60,000 feet; engine speed, 7260 rpm.

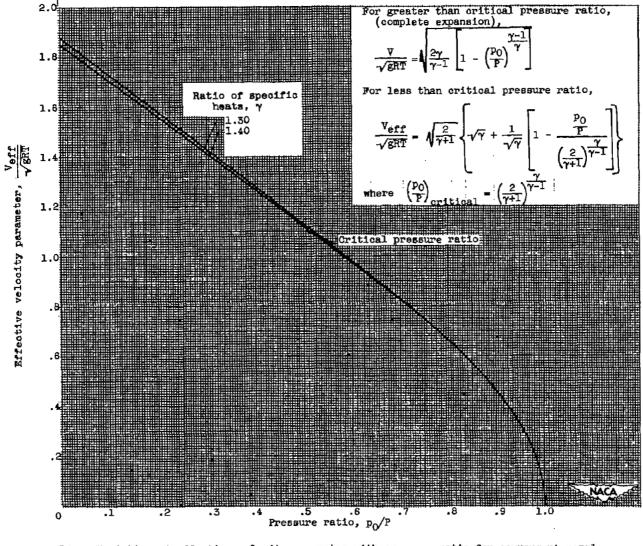


Figure 14. - Variation of effective velocity parameter with pressure ratio for convergent nozzle.

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